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value. Finally, this fact is mentioned: Years ago the writer practiced constricting his facial muscles singly before a glass. He found the left side of his face most expressive and also most educable, and could do much with these muscles that he could not with those of the right side. Resuming these practices after years of intermission, he found to his surprise that he could now subject the right side to his will in what he could not do before, quite as well as the left. These isolated constrictions are possible on the lower part of the face only unilaterally, and cannot be accomplished bilaterally. Freusberg's account of anomalous movements in simple psychoses (*Arch. f. Psych.*, Bd. XVII) and Dr. Ziehen's more special article (*Berliner Klin. Wochenschr.* 1887, No. 26) cover somewhat different ground, although more closely related to this work than any other recent studies, so that Likonsky's observations are to some extent novel, and it is hoped may suggest further work in the same direction.

Arrested and Aberrant Development of Fissures and Gyres in the Brains of Paranoiacs, Criminals, Idiots, and Negroes. C. K. MILLS. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, September and October, 1886.

This valuable article, in the form of the presidential address of the American Neurological Association, designates the marks of cortical conformation of low type as follows: Simplicity of structure, with well defined and little complicated fissures and gyres, especially the frontal; atypical asymmetry and unusual symmetry; distinctness of Benedikt's external orbital fissure; partial or complete uncovering of the insula; absence of sinuosity in the central fissure, and imperfect demarcation from the sagittal and sylvian fissures; confluence of the central fissure above, below or lateral, and perhaps confluence generally; sharp, long, unabridged parietal fissure; small marginal gyre; elongated retrocentral fissure; an occipital fissure open in the lateral surface, with the superior pli de passage below the brain level; great length of the posterior vertical arm of the supertemporal or parallel fissure, with tendency to confluence with the sylvian, occipital or parietal fissure; smallness of paracentral lobuli and precuneus, and universal destruction of the median portion of the occipital fissure. Interesting specimens are shown. There is no criminal type of brain, for crimes are of most diverse character and from opposite motives, and at least such a type if it existed would be clearly allied to the types found in idiots, inebriates, and paranoiacs. Whether fissuration be due to mechanical causes or represent lines of retarded growth, each fissure is probably not due to a distinct process, but is in many cases, as Dr. A. J. Parker had shown, due to "vegetative repetition." If thus some fissures are secondary, it is idle to seek homologues for each fissure, even in closely related brains. Dr. Mills concludes by reminding us that it is not by the study of fissures and gyres alone that the whole truth can be determined, but the depth of fissure, thickness of gray matter, quality of tissue, weights, difference in ventricles, capsules, corpus callosum, etc., should be studied and compared, and such patient work would be of great value and would yield sure results to the patient student.